

companies and to the laws which govern them. Several directors of the oldest English offices, who are members of the legislative body, have heartily expressed their entire approval of the principles and practical working of the American system of life insurance.

St. Patrick's Day—Orange and Green.

The heavy rains of the past few days, which have discharged the moisture from the skies, will probably insure a fine day to-morrow for the St. Patrick's celebration. It is to be a grand affair, according to the programme. Probably forty thousand men will turn out in the procession, with all the gorgeous decorations of the different Orders to which they belong—namely among them all the Father Mathew temperance societies. It is intended, we understand, to introduce into the pageant a representation of the ancient costumes of Ireland as worn by her kings, bards and soldiers. Even to this day the vestments worn by the priests on such festivals as Christmas and Easter are invariably of orange color. We need hardly say that, although "the wearing of the green" has been long considered the badge of Irish nationality, the original and favorite color of the Irish people for hundreds of years was orange or saffron color. Nevertheless for some insensate reason these colors—orange and green—have been made the symbols of dire hostility between certain classes and religionists in Ireland, and have created antipathies frequently leading to bloodshed and always evincing a want of common sense and patriotism. One of the ablest of Ireland's modern poets, Thomas Davis, writing under the inspiration of the '48 enthusiasm, wrote these lines—

Ireland regions and England desire!
Faction and feud are passing away—
'Twas a low voice, but 'tis a loud roar—
Orange and green will carry the day!

Unfortunately—and very foolishly—the feuds and factions still exist, and all about these two prismatic colors, simply because the Protestant successor of the Catholic King James was known as the "Prince of Orange."

The union of the orange and green in one standard as the national emblem of Ireland, and also as the emblem of the union of the hearts and hands of her children as nationalists, was the day dream and grand political object of O'Connell. In one of his earliest tours of agitation for the restoration of the native Parliament he stopped both at O'bridge—where William the Third fought his great battle—and in Drogheda, and 'toasted the cause of Irish union in a glass of the water of the Boyne river. The great agitator wore the orange and green mingled on his breast on that occasion, and referred to William Prince of Orange in the most complimentary terms, as being one of the first ruling men who ever called attention to the vast water power of Ireland and the adaptability of the country to manufacturing purposes in consequence. The despatches of the Prince of Orange excited the envy of the English manufacturers, who complained of the injury it did to their interests by diverting capital to the banks of the Irish rivers. Leading Irishmen have ever accepted the Prince of Orange as an industrial and religious reformer for home trade, and really an opponent of great ecclesiastical corporations.

Would it not be a good idea, then, for every man in the forty thousand who turns out to-morrow to intertwine a bit of orange ribbon with his green badge, and thus—as O'Connell did—put a veto upon the foolish distinction so emphatically that it shall never be heard of more? If this suggestion were adopted "orange and green would carry the day" over a very ignorant prejudice on one St. Patrick's festival at least in this great metropolis.

"Diamond Cut Diamond."

A sort of "diamond cut diamond" case came up yesterday before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. Its salient point was the "influence" dodge, which lately has become quite a frequent and potent lever in operations to secure money otherwise than by honest toil and legitimate merit. According to the plaintiff's showing the defendant in the case represented to him that a valid claim against the United States government for twenty thousand dollars could be bought for about half this amount, and that he could "influence" the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury to take up this claim out of its order and pass it at once, when the only remaining required formula would be a warrant on the United States Treasury and pocketing the full amount of the claim. It was stipulated that the claim negotiator should bring this "influence" to bear upon the Third Auditor at once. It is said that he agreed to do so, and next day reported that he had, and that the financial functionary in question promised forthwith to audit and allow the claim. The plaintiff paid over the stipulated price for the claim. Instead of being promptly allowed the claim was disallowed. Still smarting from the loss of his money, although this little transaction occurred some four years ago, the plaintiff yesterday brought suit to recover the amount. He claimed that the money was obtained from him through fraudulent representations. The defendant denied the allegations of fraud, and pleaded as a bar to the action that the plaintiff bought the claim in violation of the laws of the United States and knowing at the time that such purchase was in violation of such laws. The Judge put a quietus on the suit by dismissing the complaint. Both parties, he said, were equally wrong, and to entertain such a complaint would be against public policy and manifestly contrary to the plainest principles of justice. The suit and its sequel portray a moral he who runs—and particularly after claims against the government to buy them up cheap—may easily read.

GOOD FOR BROOKLYN.—The Grand Jury have indicted the city jail of Brooklyn, in Raymond street, as a nuisance—first, because it is full of vermin; second, because, although there is plenty of room in the building, the cells are overcrowded; and, third, because the Grand Jury have discovered some very gross bad treatment towards a female prisoner. Now, let us ask whether there is not good work to be done in this city by our grand juries in looking after our jails, station houses and houses of detention? It is shameful that a large city like Brooklyn should have her jail in such a condition; but it is creditable to her that a Grand Jury can be found to remedy the evil.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Recognition by Denmark and Sweden.

PROPOSED MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

JULES FAVRE RETURNED FROM FERRIERES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following news for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A CABINET COUNCIL.

To-day there was a council of the French Cabinet held in Paris. It was presided over by M. Thiers.

RECOGNITION.

The French republic has been formally recognized by the governments of Denmark and Sweden.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Prince Metternich to-day presented his credentials to M. Thiers as Ambassador from Austria to the new government of France. The Portuguese Minister also waited upon the Chief Executive and presented his credentials.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

A new project of law framed by the French government for the reorganization and control of the army has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

RETURN OF JULES FAVRE.

M. Favre has returned to Paris from Ferrières. The object of his mission, which, it has been stated, was to protest against the continuance of requisitions by the Germans, is yet unknown.

PREPARING FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

President Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly. As a mark of respect for that body the meetings of the Cabinet will hereafter be held at Versailles.

THE SINEWS OF GOVERNMENT.

Le Soir says the Assembly have granted President Thiers a supply of 3,000,000 francs for the immediate expenses of the government.

VALUE OF THE CROWN PROPERTY.

It is estimated that 60,000,000 francs can be realized from the Crown property and by the abolition of dotations.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

His Arrival in Berlin To-day Expected.

Enthusiastic Reception of His Majesty at Saarbrück and Frankfurt.

A Russian Deputation Sent to Berlin to Salute Him.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 15, 1871.

The Emperor William is expected here to-morrow. He declines an official reception.

ARRIVAL AT SAARBRÜCK.

A telegram from Saarbrück states that the Emperor William and party arrived there to-day. He was received by the Governor General in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers and presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine provinces. After a brief rest the Emperor and party resumed their journey to Berlin.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT FRANKFURT.

A telegram from Frankfurt reports that the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, reached that city to-night. When the despatch left the entire city was illuminated, flags were flying everywhere and triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens were unbounded. The Burgomaster presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Emperor.

A RUSSIAN DEPUTATION TO SALUTE THE EMPEROR.

The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his return to Berlin. They will be presented to the Emperor by Field Marshal Von Wrangel.

NAPOLÉON.

The Ex-Emperor Still at Wilhelmshöhe.

PERMISSION GRANTED HIM TO LEAVE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871.

It would appear, from the following despatch, which I forward for the use of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has not yet left Wilhelmshöhe, as was reported yesterday.

WHEN NAPOLEON WILL LEAVE.

The London Times has a special despatch from Cassel which says the departure of Napoleon for Chislehurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written to the Emperor William for permission to leave his palace prison for that purpose, and is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

PARIS.

The Montmartre National Guards Still Hostile.

Determination of the Government to Enforce Order.

A CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from Paris, dated to-day, and forward the same for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

It is reported from Paris that the National Guards of the Montmartre quarter of the city, instead of surrendering, as was previously reported, continue to maintain a hostile attitude toward the authorities. Dissensions, it is said, prevail among the insurgents.

SPURRING THE GOVERNMENT.

All the journals not in the interest of the reds continue to urge upon the government the necessity of crushing the insurrection before it assumes formidable proportions.

A CRISIS MOVEMENT.

The efforts of the press have not been without effect. To-day the situation of Montmartre was reported to be absolutely without aspects of a threatening nature. Nevertheless the authorities have firmly determined not to temporize with the National Guards longer, but to enforce obedience to their requirements. The government has given the malcontents till to-morrow to abandon their insurrectionary purposes, submit to it and return to their duty. As to-morrow is the last day allowed there will, in consequence, be a crisis in Paris then.

DISTURBANCES EXPECTED.

In connection with the situation in the French capital, the special correspondent of the London Telegraph writes, anticipating disturbances of a serious nature in the city about the middle of Lent.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Bismarck Trying to Get Rid of Alsace and Lorraine.

Negotiations for Their Return to France Pending.

MOVEMENTS OF VON GOEBEN'S ARMY.

Arrival of Marshal MacMahon in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871.

I forward for the NEW YORK HERALD the following intelligence:—

TIERED OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The Manchester Guardian of to-day states that Alsace and Lorraine may possibly be annexed to France for a consideration, and that unofficial negotiations to that end are pending.

VON GOEBEN'S ARMY.

The special correspondent of the London Telegraph at Amiens reports that General Von Goeben's army is marching from the north of France to take up a position assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

NO PESTILENCE AT VERSAILLES.

A report that a pestilence has made its appearance at Versailles is authoritatively contradicted.

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

All the soldiers whose time of service has expired leave Paris to-day for their homes. Marshal MacMahon and General Cremer are in Paris.

TWO MAILS LEAVE DAILY FOR ENGLAND.

A PROHIBITION.

The German Prefect at Rouen has prohibited the publication of French official documents by journals in his department on penalty of suspension.

THE RECENT RIOT AT ZÜRICH.

The investigation into the recent conflict between the Germans and French is proceeding at Zürich, Switzerland.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY.

Arrangements are being made for French representation in the exhibitions of 1871 at London and Florence.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague is making the most fearful havoc in the neighborhood of Lille.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the London Times to-day, adopting the sentiment which has just been expressed by Mr. Roebuck in the manufacturing districts, publishes an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians in the United States. It considers "the whole proceeding discreditable to all concerned in it, and appeals to honest Americans not to judge England from Fenian oratory."

ROUMANIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Slight Hint from a Successful German Specialist.

BRISLIN, March 15, 1871.

I have been informed to-day that Count Von Bismarck has made a demand upon the government of Roumania for an acknowledgment that it is bound to guarantee the bonds of the Stroumsberg Railway.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

Extraordinary Efforts to Arm the Nation—The Relations to Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, March 15, 1871.

Advices which I have received from excellent sources of information enable me to state to the HERALD, by cable telegram, that the Italian government is uneasy on account of the existing situation of affairs, internal and external. His Majesty's Cabinet fears a new trouble at the East, as between North Germany and Austria. This is made evident by the fact that the Ministers have asked for an extraordinary credit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of lire for the completion of the armament of the kingdom.

The debate upon the subject of the reorganization of the army has been closed in the Senate, and the adjournment of that body at an early day is expected.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill providing guarantees for the bishops of the Catholic Church.

A LITERARY BANQUET.

Convivial Humors of the Knights of the Quill—A Good Dinner, Good Company, Appropriate Speeches and a Pleasant Evening.

Around a large and beautifully spread table in the grand banquet hall of the St. James Hotel, bright with fruit and flowers and gleaming with glass and silver, the publishers of the *Ateneo* gathered together last evening the best known New York wits, journalists and men of letters to fitly celebrate the triumphant success of their monthly venture. It was pre-eminently a literary banquet. Not a single unprofessional face met the roving eye of the journalist as it made the circuit of the festive board. Knights of the quill of every rank were there—some of them the big fish, who write the big books and gain by letters the annual guerdon of the President of the United States; others scarcely so great, who eke out respectable salaries on the great journals by the manufacture of an occasional respectable volume, and others again, the small fry of the literary fish pond, who live by reporting fires and quakes, and balls, and coronations, and primary ward meetings, and dreadful railroad massacres. The press—religious and secular, sportive and sedate, commercial and sensational—contributed each its anatomical note to this grand collection of successful pen drivers. Mr. Beecher, beaming with good humor, and every one of his many gray hairs in his case, in soldier truth, the witnesses of early plety—electrified by the spirit of the occasion standing out in decorous excitement from the top of his head, presided. At his left, missing Mr. Sutton, the host, sat the prophet of the *Golden Age*, Mr. Tilton, whose face of "rugged" features, with its lightened and darkened with passing spasms of divine emotion. At the right of the President were the "greatest of American poets," Mr. Bryant. Radiating from this galaxy of genius were all sorts and degrees of literary light—flashing stars of the Fourth Estate—from the second down to the forty-third degree of magnitude and brilliancy.

The dinner was very good and the speaking was also very good, and for a banquet of its kind, very good-humored as well. Of course a few passing clouds cast now and then a transient shade of gloom over the festive sky. Mr. Tilton made almost an offensive allusion to the success of his new paper, and Mr. Beecher, retorted by asking him to "improve his success" (religious readers must remember the conventional phrase of "improving a brother's death") by following the example of the *Ateneo* publisher and giving a grand spread. Mr. Beecher said he was quite ready at the shortest possible notice to eat another colossal dinner. In one thing, however, all the speakers agreed—that the *Ateneo* was a credit to American literature, and that its success was a pleasing symptom of a healthy national taste. Altogether the dinner was a charming interruption of the ordinary multi-horse routine of journalists and literati, and there prevailed among the guests a very unanimous hope that so good an example would find many imitators.

BRICKS.

The Bubble Burst—End of the Strike—The Bottoms Flizzing Out—Satisfaction on all Sides.

The maiden effort of the "Hudson River Brick Bottoms Association" in striking has resulted in a failure. The men held a final meeting on the summit of the ash mound at the foot of West Eleventh street yesterday, and concluded to succumb to the pressure of the dullness in trade and consequent short demand for bricks. The leader of the opposition wore a rueful face as he answered the question—

"Well, we had to come down."
"There was a meeting this morning?"
"Yes, and we could make much out of it."
"You were not unanimous?"
"No, not nothing else. We all went back on each other."

"What was the result?"
"The result of what?"
"Of the meeting."
"We got on 'till the same as before."

"No; if they want them deeper than sixty bricks they are to pay for them."

"Then you have arranged to pile sixty without remuneration?"
"With a growl" "We have."

"Is there any other course?"
"Well, we have a new resolution."
"But your former conclusions ended in nothing it seems."

"That's so."
"What is the object of the new one?"
"To make 'em pay for going south of the Battery."

"How much are you to be paid for that?"
"A shilling a thousand."

This ends the desperate struggle inaugurated by the strikers in the ranks of the brick trade. From the beginning, and the derision of the recalcitrant party gave the dignity of their assemblies on the ground a more humorous character by their denunciation.

Now, however, gone to work in earnest to endeavor to make up for the time lost and money wasted in this futile attempt to coerce men whom they had no control, into measures inimical to the interests of commerce. It is to be hoped this bringing them down to their level will be a salutary lesson to them in the future.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Busted Charter Decried—A "Smelling" Committee for the Erie—The Paterson Charter.

The charter provided by the benevolent and philanthropic Busted for the people of Jersey City was taken up on its final passage in the House yesterday. Mr. Patterson fired a parting shot into the Busted camp that carried Busted with it. He called the attention of the House to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in which it was expressly decided that William H. Busted had violated the law and his official oath. If the House was willing to authorize such a man to place his hands on the treasury of Jersey City he (Mr. Patterson) could stand it.

The charter could not outlive this attack and a vote was taken, when it was defeated by 24 to 33. A motion to reconsider was carried and laid on the table. If the bill should ever pass and go to the Senate that body will strike out Busted's name and then pass the bill.

On the motion of Mr. Niles a joint committee of five was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway and report at the next session of the Legislature.

The Paterson charter was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The supplement to the charter of the Erie was passed, as well as an act for the enlargement of the State Prison.

In the afternoon session of the House the act to enable the Mayor and Aldermen of Newark to purchase water works of the Aqueduct Company was ordered to a third reading.

A republican caucus was held to consider the Jersey City and Paterson charters and to have them pushed through to-day.

THE FILKINS CASE.

Conviction of Filkins—Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment—Writ of Error Applied For.

ALBANY, March 15, 1871.

The jury in the Filkins case came into court this morning at nine o'clock, and rendered a verdict of guilty of robbery in the first degree. The Court immediately sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment in the Clinton Prison, being the full extent of the law. The prisoner's counsel will prepare a bill of exceptions and apply for a writ of habeas corpus and carry the matter before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 15, 1871.

The conference of the leading citizens with Governor Scott yesterday, on the subject of the district of the State, was a most successful one. The Governor has withdrawn the slate argument from the Legislature, and period quiet now reigns in both counties.

AUSTRIAN NATIONALISM.

The Emperor's Cabinet in Defence of Unity of Government.

Premier Beust's Attitude Toward the North German Confederation.

No Division of the Austro-German Peoples.

Prussia's Policy and the Science of Pan Slavism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, March 15, 1871.

The subject of Austrian nationalism, both in the executive administration of the law and for the security of the obedience of the different subject peoples to the imperial control, has attracted a degree of the most serious attention in political circles since the completion of the North German unity by the triumph of the arms of the Emperor William over the forces of France.

As an instance of this state of feeling I am enabled to report to-day by cable to the HERALD that during yesterday's session of the Austrian Reichsrath a speech was made by Count Hohenwart, President of the Ministry, in defence of the decree prohibiting the holding in Vienna of a German celebration of the return of peace.

In the course of his remarks the President of the Ministry alluded to the despatch recently sent for Count Beust expressing the hope that the increase of friendship towards Germany would not affect the individuality of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. "This increase of friendship," said Count Hohenwart, "would render necessary a careful interpretation of the principle of nationalities. The prohibition was intended only for the preservation of order, for friendship towards Germany would be of little value if the government were unable to rule at home."

COUNT HOHENWART'S APPOINTMENT.

The very careful and jealous guardianship of Austrian neutrality which has just been expressed by Count Hohenwart, as detailed in our cable telegram above, on behalf of the Austrian government, will render the following brief special notice of the appointment, policy and executive platform of that statesman interesting to the readers of the HERALD:—

On the 11th of February, 1871, the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to his Cabinet, which relieved Count Potocki of his post as President of the Cis-Leithan Ministry and gratefully acknowledged the services he rendered to the State. Similar letters relieved the Ministers of Count Taaffe, Herren, Tschubasz, Stranauer and Potocki, and of their functions, at the same time equally acknowledging the services rendered by them to the empire.

Another autograph letter of the Emperor, dated the same day, appointed Count Hohenwart to the Ministry of the Interior, and empowered him to form a new Cabinet. The Imperial letter said:—

Standing as I do on the basis of the constitution, the failure of the previous endeavors to unite all my peoples in the unity of the empire, and the necessity of a new and more energetic activity cannot shake my conviction that a Ministry standing above all parties will succeed, by carefully observing the various interests, in bringing the empire to the desired unity and in establishing the welfare and power of the empire.

Another Imperial letter approved the proposed new Cabinet of Count Hohenwart. Dr. Hanietz was appointed Minister of Finance; Baron Von Holzethan, Minister of Justice; Dr. Schall, Minister of Commerce; Counselor Jirasek Minister of Public Worship, and Major General Schol Minister of War.

COUNT HOHENWART'S PLATFORM AND POLICY.

The official Gazette of Vienna outlined the platform of Count Hohenwart and his colleagues in the following words:—

The new advisers of the crown enter upon their responsible functions in the confidence and support of the Emperor, and are proudly united among themselves as to the objects they have in view and the means of accomplishing them. The new government will adhere to the principles of the Imperial constitution, and will not allow the Imperial sanction for their detailed programme, will be free from any exclusive party tendency in dealing with the errors of the past, but on the other hand determined to put down all attempts which may be hostile to the State with the sword of the law. The government knows that the State is stronger than Austria when on a friendly footing with foreign countries, and with a free development of the commerce and industry of the empire, it will practice conciliation, while bringing into full play the fundamental laws of the State, and especially articles 19 of the constitution. The most complete unity obtains on this point among all the members of the government, and the government will lay before the Reichsrath and the Diet proposals in reference to the extension of the legislative and administrative autonomy of certain countries, so far as compatible with the unity of the empire; it will propose direct elections, and will endeavor to secure the extension of the right of election; and the government will, with unflinching courage, oppose tough opposition to all obstacles that may arise.

The Austrian "Red Book" which had been issued prior to the appointment of Count Hohenwart indicated to him the line of diplomacy which he was expected to pursue toward the foreign governments, particularly toward Prussia and France, in the following terms or language almost identical:—

When, some months ago, Europe, in the midst of peace, was surprised, not so much by the candidature of the French Emperor as by the candidature of Spain, which was no secret in official circles, as by the turbulent manner in which this candidature was treated by the European statesmen, the Austro-Hungarian statesmen, like those of all the other great Powers, were fully alive to the duty of maintaining, if possible, the peace of the European people. Independently of the published despatch of Count Beust of July 20, the common government of Austro-Hungary did not endeavor to dispel with the utmost candor any unwarranted rumors entertained at Paris, but to give even at the last moment a threatening aspect of affairs such a direction as to render the preservation of peace possible. However, war broke out in defiance of the efforts of diplomacy, and the first question which instantly arose and was on the lips of all Europe, horror-struck at the impending bloody spectacle, was: Will it be possible to confine the monstrous struggle to a single combat between the two belligerents?

Necessity for Caution—Mixed Populations. Austria, above all other countries of the Old World, is under an absolute necessity of dealing carefully with external subjects which are likely to agitate and disturb the peoples of the mixed nationalities who are subject to her rule. This fact will be at once patent to our readers when we exhibit the following list of the "peoples" who inhabited the city of Vienna alone at a very recent period. The classification reads as follows:—

57,167 Moravians, 37,314 Hungarians, 1,068 Slovaks, 9,752 Upper Austrians, 5,374 Galicians, 5,608 Styrians, 2,575 Tyrolese, 1,434 Carinthians, 432 Bohemians, 893 Transylvanians, 408 Bukovinians, 212 Delmatians, 5,675 Prussians, 5,270 Bavarians, 1,738 Saxons, 1,185 Württembergers, 574 Poles, 432 Hessians, 36 Belgians, 15 Danes, 538 French, 103 Greeks, 424 English, 1,278 Italians, 62 Dutch, 1,709 Russians, 511 Russians, 65 Serbians, 92 Swiss, 24 Spaniards, 97 Turks, 285 Romanians, 273 Servians, 21 Africans, 6 Brazilians, 197 Americans (United States), and 39 Asiatics.

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AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON,